(b) The mandate of the Board during the Seventh Plan period (1985—90) was to undertake wastelands development through a massive programme of afforestation and tree planting with people's participation. The total achievement of the afforestation and tree planting activities under the 20-Point Programme during the Seventh Plan period (1985—90) was 8.8 million hectares against the target of 8.6 million hectares. The target and achievements for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:—

Seedlings in crore
Area in lakh hectares

	Target		Achievement	
	Seedling distribution (For planting on private lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Seedling distribution (For planting on private lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)
1990-91	250.00	5.5	126.93	7.59
1991-92	150.00	10.5	137.86	10.03

(c) No land is earmarked by the National Wastelands Development Board.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Conference on Earth Development at RIO

3830. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of GDP is proposed to be allocated under the 8th Five Year Plan for stablising soil conditions, improving air quality, effective family-planning, improving school enrolment for girls and universalisation of sanitation, in the light of the conventions adopted at the recent UN Conference on Earth development at RIO and the World Bank recommendations in this regard;

(b) what were the guide-lines worked out at the Conference in the matter; and

(c) what were the World Bank's recommendation in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No international Convention was adpoted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held at RIO de Janeiro in June, 1993. However, Conventions on Climate Change and Biological Diversity were opened for signature at this Conference and were signed by several countries. These Conventions do not deal with India's VIII Five Year Plan or lay down any guidelines for allocating any percentage of GDP for different sectors.

(c) Does not arise.

Extinction of ORCHIDS

3831. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 150 species of ORCHIDS found in the North-Eastern Region are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial steps Government have taken/propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) On the basis of scientific studies

carried out by the Botanical Survey of India, only 21 species of Orchids found in North-Eastern Region are endangered and are listed in the Red Data Books of Indian Plants. The list of these Orchids is given in the Statement. (*See* below)

(c) The remedial steps taken include the following:

(i) Ban on international trade and commerce in respect of endangered species in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Fiona (CITES), of which India is a party since 1976.

(ii) Enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which after the amendment of 1991, include some endangered orchid species, and which now provides strict penalties for infringement.

(iii) Expansion of the network of protected areas in the North-Eastern region from 3 National Parks and 15 Sanctuaries in 1980 to 9 National Parks and 34 Sanctuaries in 1992.

(iv) Tissue culture and other multiplication techniques for conservation and propagation of orchids in National Orchidaria/Experimental Gardens of the Botanical Survey of India at Yercaud, Shillong—Barapani and Howrah.

(v) The State Forest Departments of Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal have established orchidaria at Tipi—Bhalukpong and Tagda near Kalimpong respectively, for research and propagation of orchids. The State Forest Department of Sikkim has two orchid sanctuaries at Deorali and Saramsa for conservation of orchids.

Statement

Species of orchids on the verge of extinction as listed in Volumes 1, 2 & 3 of Red Data Book of Indian Plants published by the Botanical Survey of India

1. Anoectochilus nicobaricus
2. Anoectochilus rotundifolius
3. Anoectochilus tetrapterus
4. Aphullorchi sgollani
5. Cerymborkis veratifolia
6. Cymbidium whiteae
7. Didiciea cunninghamii
8. Flickingerja hesperis
9. Malleola andamanica
10. Paphiopedilum druryi
11. Paphiopedilum fairrieanum
12. Paphiopedilum wardii
13. Phalaenopsis speciosa
14. Renanthera imschootiana
15. Taeniophyllum andamanicum
16. Zeuxine pulchra
17. Calanthe anthropophora
18. Calanthe pachystalix
19. Dendrobium aurantiacum
20. Eulophis nicobarica
21. Dendrobium tenuicaule

"तृतीय चिकित्साधिकारियों के साथ न्याय करें" शीर्षक से छपा समाचार

3832. मौलाना अबदुल्ला खान आजमी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 1992 के नवभारत टाइम्स (लखनऊ संस्करण) में "तृतीय चिकित्साधिकारियों के साथ न्याय करें" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती जी. के. तारा देवी सिद्धार्थ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तृतीय चिकित्सा अधिकारी का पद 1978 में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य गाइड